Introduced by Senator Ducheny

February 23, 2007

An act to amend Section 25201.5 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to hazardous waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 817, as introduced, Ducheny. Hazardous waste: treatment: silver. (1) Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (department) pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws. "Non-RCRA hazardous waste" is defined, for purposes of those laws, as meaning hazardous waste that is regulated by the state, other than hazardous waste subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Certain hazardous waste treatment activities are exempted from the requirement for obtaining a hazardous waste facilities permit, if the generator complies with specified treatment limitations, procedures, and notification requirements. Wastes containing silver or silver compounds that are hazardous waste under RCRA solely due to the presence of silver in these wastes are required to be subject to regulation solely to the extent these wastes are regulated under RCRA, except as specified with regard to the treatment of wastes from photoimaging solutions and wastewaters.

A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime.

This bill would additionally include, in the exemption from the requirement for obtaining a hazardous waste facilities permit, a hazardous waste treatment activity in which the generator treats spent photoimaging solutions that are hazardous solely due to their silver content, if specified conditions are met.

-2-**SB 817**

Since a violation of these treatment requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 25201.5 of the Health and Safety Code 2 is amended to read:
- 3 25201.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a hazardous waste facilities permit is not required for a generator 5 who treats hazardous waste of a total weight of not more than 500 6 pounds, or a total volume of not more than 55 gallons, in any calendar month, if both of the following conditions are met: 8
 - (1) The hazardous waste is not an extremely hazardous waste and is listed in Section 67450.11 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect on January 1, 1992, as eligible for treatment pursuant to the regulations adopted by the department for operation under a permit-by-rule and the treatment technology used is approved for that waste stream in Section 67450.11 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations for treatment under a permit-by-rule.
 - (2) The generator is not otherwise required to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization for any other hazardous waste management activity at the facility.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, treatment in 20 the following units is ineligible for exemption pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c):
- 22 (1) Landfills.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

- 23 (2) Surface impoundments.
- 24 (3) Injection wells.
- 25 (4) Waste piles.
- 26 (5) Land treatment units.
- 27 (6) Thermal destruction units.

-3— SB 817

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization is not required to conduct the following treatment activities, if the generator treats the following hazardous waste streams using the treatment technology required by this subdivision:

- (1) The generator mixes or cures resins mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, including the mixing or curing of multicomponent and preimpregnated resins in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (2) The generator treats a container of 110 gallons or less capacity, which is not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, for the purposes of emptying the container as specified by Section 66261.7 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as revised July 1, 1990, or treats the inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material. The generator shall treat the container or inner liner by using the following technologies, if the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with the applicable requirements of this chapter:
- (A) The generator rinses the container or inner liner with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
- (B) The generator uses physical processes, such as crushing, shredding, grinding, or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, if the container or inner liner is first rinsed as provided in subparagraph (A) and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.
- (3) The generator conducts drying by pressing or by passive or heat-aided evaporation to remove water from wastes classified as special wastes by the department pursuant to Section 66261.124 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (4) The generator conducts magnetic separation or screening to remove components from wastes classified as special wastes by the department pursuant to Section 66261.124 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (5) The generator neutralizes acidic or alkaline wastes which are hazardous solely due to corrosivity or toxicity resulting from the presence of acidic or alkaline material from food or food byproducts, and alkaline or acidic waste, other than wastes containing nitric acid, at SIC Code Major Group 20, food and

SB 817 —4—

kindred product facilities, as defined in subdivision (p) of Section 25501, if both of the following conditions are met:

- (A) The neutralization process does not result in the emission of volatile hazardous waste constituents or toxic air contaminants.
- (B) The neutralization process is required in order to meet discharge or other regulatory requirements.
- (6) Except as provided for specific waste streams in Section 25200.3, the generator conducts the separation by gravity of the following, if the activity is conducted in impervious tanks or containers constructed of noncorrosive materials, the activity does not involve the addition of heat or other form of treatment, or the addition of chemicals other than flocculants and demulsifiers, and the activity is managed in compliance with applicable requirements of federal, state, or local agency or treatment works:
- (A) The settling of solids from waste where the resulting aqueous stream is not hazardous.
- (B) The separation of oil/water mixtures and separation sludges, if the average oil recovered per month is less than 25 barrels.
- (7) The generator is a laboratory which is certified by the State Department of Health Services or operated by an educational institution, and treats wastewater generated onsite solely as a result of analytical testing, or is a laboratory which treats less than one gallon of hazardous waste, which is generated onsite, in any single batch, subject to the following:
- (A) The wastewater treated is hazardous solely due to corrosivity or toxicity that results only from the acidic or alkaline material, as defined in Section 66260.10 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, or is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 66261.3 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, or both.
- (B) The treatment meets all of the following requirements, in addition to all other requirements of this section:
- (i) The treatment complies with all applicable pretreatment requirements.
- (ii) Neutralization occurs in elementary neutralization units, as defined in Section 66260.10 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations; wastes to be neutralized do not contain any more than 10 percent acid or base concentration by weight, or any other concentration limit which may be imposed by the department; and

5 SB 817

vessels and piping for neutralization are constructed of materials that are compatible with the range of temperatures and pH levels, and subject to appropriate pH temperature controls.

1 2

- (iii) Treatment does not result in the emission of volatile hazardous waste constituents or toxic air contaminants.
- (8) The hazardous waste treatment is carried out in a quality control or quality assurance laboratory at a facility that is not an offsite hazardous waste facility and the treatment activity otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (9) Any waste stream technology combination certified by the department, pursuant to Section 25200.1.5, as suitable for authorization pursuant to this section, that operates pursuant to the conditions imposed on that certification.
- (10) The generator uses any technology that is certified by the department, pursuant to Section 25200.1.5, as effective for the treatment of formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde solutions used in health care facilities that are operated pursuant to the conditions imposed on the certification and which makes the operation appropriate to this tier. The technology may be certified using a pilot certification process until the department adopts regulations pursuant to Section 25200.1.5. This paragraph shall be operative only until April 11, 1996.
- (10) The generator treats spent photoimaging solutions that are hazardous solely due to their silver content, if all of the following conditions are met:
- (A) The total quantity of photoimaging solution treated in any calendar month does not exceed 27 gallons.
- (B) The photoimaging solution is treated using either of the following:
- (i) A sorbent that immobilizes the silver so that the resulting nonliquid product no longer exhibits any characteristic of a hazardous waste.
- (ii) Any other technology that the department may approve for the treatment of photoimaging solutions pursuant to this section, if the resulting nonliquid product no longer exhibits any characteristic of a hazardous waste.
- (C) If a sorbent is used to treat the photoimaging solution, in accordance with clause (i) of subparagraph (B), the sorbent is shown to meet the criteria for a nonbiodegradable sorbent, as

SB 817 -6-

provided in Section 66264.314 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as that section read January 1, 2008.

- (d) A generator conducting treatment pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c) shall meet all of the following conditions:
- (1) The waste being treated is generated onsite, and a residual material from the treatment of a hazardous waste generated offsite is not a waste that has been generated onsite.
- (2) The treatment does not require a hazardous waste facilities permit pursuant to the federal act.
- (3) The generator prepares and maintains written operating instructions and a record of the dates, amounts, and types of waste treated.
- (4) The generator prepares and maintains a written inspection schedule and log of inspections conducted.
- (5) The records specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) are maintained onsite for a period of three years.
- (6) The generator maintains adequate records to demonstrate that it is in compliance with all applicable pretreatment standards and with all applicable industrial waste discharge requirements issued by the agency operating the publicly owned treatment works into which the wastes are discharged.
- (7) (A) Not less than 60 days before commencing treatment of hazardous waste pursuant to this section, the generator shall submit a notification, in person or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the department and to one of the following:
- (i) The CUPA, if the generator is under the jurisdiction of a CUPA.
- (ii) If the generator is not under the jurisdiction of a CUPA, the notification shall be submitted to the officer or agency authorized, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 25404.3, to implement and enforce the requirements of this chapter listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 25404.
- (B) Upon demonstration of good cause by the generator, the department may allow a shorter time period, than the 60 days required by subparagraph (A), between notification and commencement of hazardous waste treatment pursuant to this section.
- (C) The notification submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall be completed, dated, and signed in accordance with the requirements of Section 66270.11 of Title 22 of the California

7 SB 817

Code of Regulations, as those requirements apply to permit applications, shall be on a form prescribed by the department, and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:

- (i) The name, identification number, site address, mailing address, and telephone number of the generator to whom the conditional exemption applies.
- (ii) A description of the physical characteristics and chemical composition of the hazardous waste to which the conditional exemption applies.
- (iii) A description of the hazardous waste treatment activity to which the conditional exemption applies, including, but not limited to, the basis for determining that a hazardous waste facilities permit is not required under the federal act.
- (iv) A description of the characteristics and management of any treatment residuals.
- (D) The development and publication of the notification form required under this paragraph is not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The department shall hold at least one public workshop concerning the development of the notification form.
- (E) Any notification submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall supersede any prior notice of intent submitted by the same generator in order to obtain a permit-by-rule under the regulations adopted by the department. This subparagraph does not require the department to refund any fees paid for any application in conjunction with the submission of a notice of intent for a permit-by-rule.
- (8) (A) Upon terminating operation of any treatment process or unit exempted pursuant to this section, the generator who conducted the treatment shall remove or decontaminate all waste residues, containment system components, soils, and other structures or equipment contaminated with hazardous waste from the unit. The removal of the unit from service shall be conducted in a manner that does both of the following:
 - (i) Minimizes the need for further maintenance.
- (ii) Eliminates the escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or waste decomposition products to the environment after treatment process is no longer in operation.

SB 817 —8—

(B) Any owner or operator who permanently ceases operation of a treatment process or unit that is conditionally exempted pursuant to this section shall, upon completion of all activities required under this subdivision, provide written notification in person or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the department and to one of the following:

- (i) The CUPA, if the generator is under the jurisdiction of a CUPA.
- (ii) If the generator is not under the jurisdiction of a CUPA, the notification shall be submitted to the officer or agency authorized, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 25404.3, to implement and enforce the requirements of this chapter listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 25404.
- (9) The waste is managed in accordance with all applicable requirements for generators of hazardous waste under this chapter and the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter.
- (10) Except as provided in Section 25404.5, the generator submits a fee in the amount required by Section 25205.14, unless the generator is subject to a fee under a permit-by-rule or a grant of conditional authorization pursuant to Section 25200.3. The generator shall submit that fee within 30 days of the date that the fee is assessed by the State Board of Equalization, in the manner specified by Section 43152.10 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (e) (1) Unless otherwise required by federal law, ancillary equipment for a tank or container treating hazardous wastes solely pursuant to this section is not subject to Section 66265.193 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, if the ancillary equipment's integrity is attested to pursuant to Section 66265.191 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations every two years from the date that retrofitting requirements would otherwise apply.
- (2) (A) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, in the case of underground, gravity-pressured sewer systems, integrity testing is often not feasible.
- (B) The department shall, by regulation, determine the best feasible leak detection measures which are sufficient to ensure that underground gravity-pressured sewer systems, for which it is not feasible to conduct integrity testing, do not leak.
- (C) If it is not feasible for an operator's ancillary equipment, or a portion thereof, to undergo integrity testing, the operator shall

-9- SB 817

not be subject to Section 66265.193 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, if the operator implements the best feasible leak detection measures that are determined to be sufficient by the department in those regulations, and those leak detection measures do not reveal any leaks emanating from the operator's ancillary equipment. Any ancillary equipment found to leak shall be retrofitted by the operator to meet the full secondary containment standards of Section 66265.196 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

- (f) Nothing in this section shall abridge any authority granted to the department, a unified program agency, or local health officer or local public officer designated pursuant to Section 25180, by any other provision of law to impose any further restrictions or limitations upon facilities subject to this section, that the department, a unified program agency, or local health officer or local public officer designated pursuant to Section 25180, determines to be necessary to protect human health or the environment.
- (g) A generator that would otherwise be subject to this section may contract with the operator of a transportable treatment unit who is operating pursuant to this section to treat the generator's waste. If treatment of the generator's waste takes place under such a contract, the generator is not otherwise subject to the requirements of this section, but shall comply with all other requirements of this chapter that apply to generators. The operator of the transportable treatment unit shall comply with all of the applicable requirements of this section and, for purposes of this section, the operator of the transportable treatment unit shall be deemed to be the generator.
- (h) A generator conducting activities—which that are exempt from this chapter pursuant to Section 66261.7 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as that section read on January 1, 1993, is not required to comply with this section.
- (i) (1) Within 30 days of any change in operation which necessitates modifying any of the information submitted in the notification required pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (d), a generator shall submit an amended notification, in person or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the department and to one of the following:

SB 817 -10-

1 (A) The CUPA, if the generator is under the jurisdiction of a 2 CUPA.

- (B) If the generator is not under the jurisdiction of a CUPA, the notification shall be submitted to the officer or agency authorized, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 25404.3, to implement and enforce the requirements of this chapter listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 25404.
- (2) Each amended notification made pursuant to this subdivision shall be completed, dated, and signed in accordance with the requirements of Section 66270.11 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as those requirements apply to hazardous waste facilities permit applications.
- (j) A person who submitted a notification to the department pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (d) shall be deemed to be operating pursuant to this section, and, except as provided in Section 25404.5, shall be subject to the fee set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 25205.14 until that person submits a certification that the generator has ceased all treatment activities of hazardous waste streams authorized pursuant to this section in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (8) of subdivision (d). The certification required by this subdivision shall be submitted, in person or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the department and to one of the following:
- (1) The CUPA, if the generator is under the jurisdiction of a CUPA.
- (2) If the generator is not under the jurisdiction of a CUPA, the notification shall be submitted to the officer or agency authorized, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 25404.3, to implement and enforce the requirements of this chapter listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 25404.
- SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within

—11 — SB 817

- the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.